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ROMAN, FREDERICK W. *The Industrial and Commercial Schools of the United States and Germany.* Pp. xv, 382. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915.

A comparative study, full of informative detail. Those interested in vocational education and continuation schools will read the book in its entirety. To others it will be particularly serviceable as a reference work.

SUMNER, WILLIAM GRAHAM. (Ed. by Albert G. Keller.) *The Challenge of Facts and Other Essays.* Pp. xii, 450. Price, \$2.25. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914.

For this third volume of the late Professor Sumner's writings we are indebted to the careful and persistent research of his associate, Professor Albert Galloway Keller.

At least five of these essays are here printed for the first time, so far as Professor Keller can discover. The twenty-five others had become inaccessible. It is obviously impossible to attempt in a review even to outline the ground covered by the author in such varied fields as are indicated in some of the subjects: In Reply to a Socialist, Who Win by Progress, Federal Legislation on Railroads, Democracy and Responsible Government, Foreword to *Lynch-Law*. One can only express his amazement that so busy a man as Professor Sumner managed to do all of this work. One must be equally impressed by the modesty revealed in the fact that he allowed much of it to go unpublished. Professor Keller is to be congratulated for collecting and publishing the essays of one of the most interesting and virile teachers of his time.

#### POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS

DEWITT, BENJAMIN PARKE. *Progressive Movement.* Pp. xii, 376. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

This book is more than a eulogy of the progressive party. The author realizes there are men in all parties who are trying to place the government more fully within the control of the community and to make it more serviceable to the community at large and especially to those who are laboring under economic disadvantages. He describes this movement within the various political parties in recent times and then takes up in turn the national, state and city governments in order to show the most important efforts which have been made within recent years to entrust the government to more representative men, to improve its structure or to increase its usefulness. While he exhibits strong sympathy with the progressive party, he usually tries to be non-partisan, and he states the results of his studies in a most interesting manner.

The discussion of popular control of the government, however, is extremely weak. The word "politician" is used frequently and only in a disparaging manner. The author nowhere shows that he realizes that the running of our government requires, in addition to the services which our public officials render as such, the expenditure on the part of a large number of men of an amount of thought, time and energy which is far greater than can be expected from the